over 0.83. Now if this residuum be subjected to further heat or distillation there is obtained other products, viz:

1. Heavy oils, which may be divided according to their density into:
(a) Lubricating oil, density 0.7446 to
0.8588, (b) paraffin oil, density 0.8588, (b) Paraffin is separated in scales from the heavy oils especially by the action of cold or freezing mix-tures acting on these oils. Lubricating

tures acting on these oils. Labricating oils are divided into various grades, depending upon their use for special kinds of machinery, such as cylinder oil, ordinary machine oil, etc.

2. A second product from the residuum is obtained from some oils, but not all: A salve-like substance called cosmoline, vaseline, petrolina, etc., of uncertain composition, but which of uncertain composition, but which serves as a vehicle for salves, for the preparation of pomades, rouges, etc., as well as a paste to cover metal work to protect it from rust, 3. The coke that remains as a solid

body in the still and is used for firing

The average percentage of crude petroleum from Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and West Virginia is the following, as compared with the oil of the County of th

from Virgin City, Utah:	g i Oni ai	once. It acts in	ke magic.
oh	enn., N. Y., to and W. Va.		Vir
	Sp. gr. 0.800		Sp. gr
Gasoline C-naphtha B-naphtha A-naphtha	2.5 per cent (light 2.5 per cent (302	olls under degrees.	
Illuminating oil	54.0 per cent Heavy	oil, 302 degree	es F. to
Labricating off	17.5 per cent 2.0 per cent Tar,	num above 572 de coke and loss	grees F
	100.0 per cent		
Working on the large s of about 75 per cent illu-	cale, a yield ACA	INCT PIC	ARETTI

is obtained from Pennsylvania petro-

The relative quantities of these dis tillates of the separate fractions vary according to different localities and even oil of the same well may yield different results, according as to whether the sample is fresh oil or has been stored or heated in the sun. Study of Petroleums.

Study of Petroleums.

A little study of petroleums may be of interest in this connection. Petroleum is one of the hydrocarbons, and is very closely allied with coal. Almost everybody who has handled the common soft coals which are found in this part of the country knows that it is the preserved vegetation of an early period of the world's history. The same vegetable matter being placed under different conditions will produce petroleum. Coal has been formed by the sinking of forests, or at least the covering up of vegetable matter at great depths, or at sufficient depth to exclude it entirely from the atmosphere. Here it has been subjected to heat, either by pressure or from other causes, until decomposition while under the information. by recomposition while under the in-fluence of fresh water. The forma-tion of petroleum is identical with that of the formation of coal, with the ex-ception that instead of coming under the influence of fresh water, the water has contained a high percentage of has contained a high percentage of

The two bases generally found in connection with the volatile constituents connection with the volatile constituents of petroleum (paraffin and asphaltum) are as dissimilar as possible. Asphaltum is of a later formation and is only found in connection with petroleum in the neighborhood of large bodies of salt water. Paraffin, on the contrary, is rarely found, and never is found in any considerable quantity near any body of salt water. No petroleum, however, is found far removed from salt water. is found far removed from salt water in some form, and no salt wells have yet been driven which have not been found to be underlaid with bodies of

As to Paraffin,

It is held by some scientists that paraffin is the transformation of animal matter, or of fishes, which have been subjected to the same conditions as the vegetable matter in decomposition and recomposition. This theory tion and recomposition. This theory is borne out from the fact that numer-ous fossils have invariably been found where large deposits of paraffin are encountered. Iethol, on the contrary, is the oil of fossilated wishes, and never is found in connection with paraffin, Chemists have succeeded in the chemical production of asphaltum, hence the chemical process through which vegetable matter must pass is certainly known by which it is produced. The cess for the production of paraffin never been discovered and is still one of the mysteries of science.

THREE CEREMONIES BIND YOUNG COUPLES TOGETHER

Difference in religious belief causes great deal of trouble at times. A Sait Lake couple can testify to this fact, for during the past week it is said they were three times married-that is, three different ceremonies were performed. The toung couple embraced different religious beliefs, but this did not bother them during their courtship, nor in the first ceremony that made them husband and

during their courtship, nor in the first ceremony that made them husband and wife.

Monday last both obtained leave of absence from the places where they were employed and went to a neighboring town. There a marriage license was procured and the parsonage of a minister who differed with both in religious belief and conviction was visited and the good man performed the ceremony which made them husband and wife. They returned home that evening.

On their return the mother of the bride concluded that the ceremony should have been performed by a minister of the faith to which she and her daughter clung. Afer considerable talk the newly-wedded pair, with the bride's mother, visited the pastor of the church which mother and daughter attended. The case was presented to him and he finally decided that another marriage ceremony could not be performed but he could give them the church blessing. This was pronounced and all departed happy and conient.

But things were not to run smooth. Relatives of the groom got busy and wanted the ceremony performed in the church where they and the groom pinned their faith. Another long talk was had and the couple consented to go through the ceremony once more. This, it is said, was done, and now all is serene and the young couple have settled down and are extremely happy. The fee given the first minister is reported to have been \$20.

The matrimontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is believed that the voyage through the calmontal sea has become calm and it is be

been \$20, matrimonial sea has become calm is believed that the voyage through f the much-married couple will be ally barn.

Married in Salt Lake.

Special to The Tribune. Special to The Tribune.

AMERICAN FORK Utah, Aug. 4—The wedding of Miss Mattie Crookston of this city and G. E. Garratt of Sait Lake City took place in Sait Lake City took place in Sait Lake City took place in Sait Lake City today at noon. They will leave this evening for the East, where they will visit Chicago, New York and also the Jamestown exposition, returning to Sait Lake about Getober I, where they will be at home to their friends. Mrs. Garratt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crookston. Garratt is bookkeeper for the Sait Lake Knitting factory.

The Salt Lake Collegiate Institute

Offers courses in Latin, Greek, German, English, Mathematics, History, the Natural Sciences, Music, Etc. Prepares pupils for the best colleges and universities. Boarding and day school.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Impure blood runs you down—makes you an easy victim for organic diseases. Bur-dock Blood Bitters purifies the blood— cures the cause—builds you up.

"Doan's Ointment cured me of eczema that had annoyed me a long time. The cure was permanent."—Hon S. W. Mat-thews. Commissioner Labor Statistics, Augusta, Me.

Regulates the bowels, promotes easy, natural movements, cures constipation—Doan's Regulets. Ask your drugglet for them. 25 cents a box.

Va. 800		Virgin City, Utah Sp. gr. 0.3116
ent Light ent 302 ent	oils under degrees.	0.00
ent Heav	y oil, 302 degr	ces F. to 572
ent Resident Tar,	luum above 572 coke and loss.	tegrees F 43.00 26.37
nt		100.00

MUMINOT LIVANETTES AND OTHER BAD THINGS

W. C. T. U. Has Charge of the Morning Services at the Phillips Congregational.

In the absence from the city of the paster, the Rev. P. A. Simpkin. services at the Phillips Congregational church Sunday morning were in charge of the W. C. T. U., and were in the nature of an anti-cigarette meeting. The

nature of an anti-cigarette meeting. The discussions were forceful against the use of cigarettes, besides being interesting and instructive.

That the cigarette law in Utab is being violated daily was the claim that Mrs. Jennie Simons, who read the statute relating thereto, and commented upon it. The law provides that any one who provides any minor with cigars or cigarettes is guilty of a misdemeanor, and that any minor having in his possession cigars or cigarettes is guilty of a misdemeanor. Mrs. Simons said that it is self-evident that the law is not being enforced.

self-evident that the law is not being enforced.

Mrs. E. Shepard, in a short talk, showed the great advance of temperance work in the South, as compared to the apathy of the North. Half of the counties in Kentucky, a whiskey State, she said, are under prohibition law, while half the area of the United States is under prohibition.

Mrs. H. W. Smith discussed the effects of nicotine poisoning on the body and the mind. Mrs. Smith spoke of the degenerating effect of nicotine poisoning on the youth and asserted that it not

degenerating effect of nicotine poison-ing on the youth and asserted that it not only stunts the body and the brain, but also the moral growth. As object les-sons she spoke of the poor progress of youths in school addicted to the use, excessive or otherwise, of cigarettes, cases that had come under her personal observation.

WEEK'S HAPPENINGS AT AMERICAN FORK

Special to The Tribune. electrical storm which swept over this section yesterady, the hay stack and barns of A. B. Adams were set on fire by a boil of lightning which struck a tree overhanging the hay stack.

Mrs. Esther Eastmond and daughter, Mrs. Jennie Johnson, of Provo, are the guests of Mrs. Eleanor Robinson.

Mrs J. E. Jenson and son John left here the fore part of this week for Idaho Falls, where they will spend a month on the Jenson ranch.

M. J. Sykes left here today for Billings, Mont., where she will be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Carrie Lee, for two weeks. . . .

Jacob E Jenson is suffering with an attack of blood poisoning in the right 41 40 14

Word has just reached here to the effect that the two-year-old daughter of Rondy Thorne of Shelley, Ida., died there as the result of accidentally drinking carbolic acid. The body will be brought . . .

The American Fork Commercial club has undertaken to do away with all the weeds which are now just budding out into seed.

Prof. E. A. Eastmond of the Brigham Young university of Provo, stopped off here during the latter part of the week past, on his way home from Los An-. . .

Great preparations are being made for the coming excursion of the Alpine stake, which will be held at Wandamere on which will be held at Wandamere on Aug. 15. S. L. Chipman is arranging with Bert Puller and some other fast automobile drivers of Sait Lake for an exhibition rae. The Dubel Tailors also may cross bats with a selected team from this stake.

Mrs. Randolph Burgerson was yesterday operated upon at the Latter-day Saints' hespital for appendicitis. Mrs. Burgerson was formerly Miss Esther Cunningham of this city.

Word has just reached this city that Emmet Robinson was seriously injured on Saturday in Blingham canyon by being dragged behind a runnway horse. Besides being badly shaker up and suffering internal wounds, his leg, which was fast in the stirrup, was broken in three different places.

Twenty-five Baptists and Westministers, members of the Y. M. C. A. of Sait Lake City, are now encamped on the Cadet camping grounds near this city, having arrived here on Saturday, immediately following the vacating of the camp by the preceding party of Y. M. C. A.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Josephine Beck and George L. Mayne, both of Alpine, the wedding to take place Aug. 21. A reception will be give non the 22nd by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. n Beck.

Thomas B. Whitbee of Alpine left here yesterday for an extended trip to St. Anthony, Ida.

Harry Adamson left here the fore part of the week for an outing in the Yellow-stone Park.

UTAH BOY NOW **COMMANDS WARSHIP**

Lieutenant-Commander Pearson Is in Charge of the Battleship Illinois.

UTAH'S REPRESENTATIVE AT BATTLE OF MANILA BAY

Something About the Great War Vessel Now at Charlestown Navy Yard.

A Utah boy is now in command of the big battleship Illinois now at the Charlestown navy yard. The Utahn in Lieutenant-Commander Henry A. Pearson, who was born at Draper and who eighteen years ago was appointed from Utah a cadet to the Naval academy at Annapolis. He was Utah's sole representative with Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila bay, May 1, 1904. At that time he was an ensign on Dewey's flagship Olympia. He was afterwards presented with a magnificent goldmounted sword by the people of Utah. He has been promoted several times and was made Lieutenant-Commander in February of this year. The Captain of the Illinois has been ill for some time and, as stated above, Lieutenant-Commander Pearson is now in command. He is a cousin of John A. Bagley of the law firm of Bartch & Bagley of this city. Mr. Bagley, who is now in the East with his mother and sister, paid a visit to the battleship and Commander Pearson last week. He was the first relative of the naval officer to visit him on his ship during his eighteen years of service. Writing of this visit Gen-eral Bagley says: eral Bagley says:

Visit to Warship.

It is hard to imagine a more interest-ing way to spend an afternoon than in going over one of the ships of the Unit-ed States navy. These enormous battle-ships are 450 feet in length and have eight decks. They carry 750 men and 35 officers. The ships draw twenty-seven feet of water.

ed States havy. These enormous battleships are 450 feet in length and have
eight decks. They carry 750 men and 35
officers. The ships draw twenty-seven
feet of water.

One is immediately struck by the
whiteness of the decks. Everything
shiles in the sunlight, and every bit of
metal is polished until it sparkles. The
ships are built entirely of steel and are
painted white. The decks are three
inches thick and the walls are from six
to eight inches thick. We were told that
the ship was undergoing a spring housecleaning, but the necesity for it was certainly not apparent to an outsider. However, it was being carried on in proportions that would stagger the average
housekeeper, as from 300 to 400 men from
the navy yard were being employed.

There is a tall turret at each end of a
battleship and from each of these protrude the largest guns the ships carry.
Two of them are in each turret. They
weigh sixty-five tons each and take an
1150-pound shell. The turrets are built
of steel a foot thick. This is to enable
them to withstand the shock of being
struck by shells from an enemy's guns.
Very little impression can be made on
steel plate of this thickness, as, of
course, it is specially tested for this before it leaves the manufacturers. These
guns are called thirteen-inch guns. They
can be raised and lowered at will, and
will also revolve. This is done by means
of electricity. Fifty-two men are required
to man these two large guns. The guns
at the side of the ship are six-inch guns
at the side of the ship are six-inch guns
and they take a much longer cartridge
case than the thirteen-inch guns, but
the case is smaller round. On the upper
dack are tweive still smaller guns, called
six-pounders. They look like toys in
comparison with the big fellows. All are
beautifully polished and make us wish
that the so-called gun metal articles we
buy in the stores resembled them in the

beautifully polished and make us wish that the so-called gun metal articles we buy in the stores resembled them in the

buy in the stores resembled them in the least.

They also use magazine rapid firing guns. These take five cartridges in the barrel and five more in the magazine. As fast as the cartridges are fired, they are thrown out automatically, and their places are taken by those from the magazine. Thus, a man is enabled to fire a good many shots without taking even the fraction of time required to silp cartridges from his belt into the magazine. Colt's revolvers are also used on board.

In the Magazine.

In the Magazine.

We were fortunate enough to have the unusual honor of being allowed to go down into the magazine, where the am-

down into the magazine, where the ammunition is stored. Here are many small steel rooms, with heavily barred doors, some for bullets or shell, and some for powder. The powder is kept in bags of fifty pounds each, four bags to a case, and the steel cases are tightly fastened with nuts and bolts. Four bags of powder are required for one charge for the big thirteen-inch guns.

By the way, it would seem much more appropriate to an unenlightened observer to call these guns thirteen-yard guns, so far as size goes. All the powder used is smokeless, and we saw some small sticks of it that looked like transparent yellow cough candy. The powder smells overpoweringly of ether. Bags of wood of the same size as the powder bags are used in practice firing. In another small room near by are kept rows of bullets for the thirteen-inch guns. These are immense missiles, fully three feet long, and fit into the large cases holding the two hundred pounds of powder. There were two hundred and forty of these on board. Down here are also derricks and shafts for arising the ammunition to the men who are leading the guns. These are sent up by a system of chains and cogs. Those for the thirteen-inch guns are in the center at the bottom of the turret, and those for the smaller guns are along the sides of the ship. The missiles that are called small and are used in the six-inch guns weigh one hundred pounds each. At this time there were twenty-four hundred of these on board. All of these explode like torpedoes when they strike after having been fired.

The main engine of the ship has a ca-

In the Dynamo-Room.

In the Dynamo-Room.

In the Dynamo-Room.

The main engine of the ship has a capacity of ten thousand horsepower. All the electricity is, of course, made on the ship, and the dynamo room is really beautiful and interesting. It is lighted by pale green lights. Three hundred and geventy-five horsepower is generated. This electricity is used for a variety of purposes besides lighting; for instance, all the guns are worked by electricity, and so is the steering mechanism. Even the potatoes for the men's dinner are pared by electricity. One of these machines will pare a bushel of potatoes in a minute, and this is none too quick, to judge by the size of the bins of potatoes which we say portloned out for the next day's dinner. The bins were high, and fully six feet square. There were other bins of like size filled with other vegetables. The ice cream is frozen by electrical power.

They make their own ice on board. It is made by the compressed air system, instead of animonia. We went through the kitchen. Its wall were of chavy wire netting, so as to be as airy as possible. There was a very long range there, such as is used in a hotel. The floor was of tesselated marble, and, like everything else about the ship, delightfully clean and white. For the men's meals, tables are let down from the ceiling Every inch of space has to be used to ad-

EDITOR BALDERSTON VISITING SALT LAKE

Veteran Newspaper Man of Boise Here on a Vacation and Seeing Friends.

William Balderston, editor of the Boise tatesman, and one of the best-known ountry, is spending a few days of his vacation in Sait Lake, and is staying at the Knutsford. Mr. Balderston is on his annual vacation, and after visiting his friends here, he will join his family, who are spending the summer in the Wood country.

River country.

Mr. Budderston formerly lived in Salt Lake, and has many warm friends here. He formerly was connected with the old Salt Lake Times, prior to his going to Idaho. He has been editor of the Bolse Statesman, with the exception of a short interval in 1896, since 1891.

"Idaho is experiencing a period of wonderful prosperity," said Mr. Balderston, Sunday. "The principal developments, of course, are along the line of agriculture, and the building up of irrigated sections. The southern part of the State, in particular, is being transformed. Boise, too, is wonderfully prosperous, its prosperity coming from the fine country tribulary to it.

coming from the fine country tributary to it.

"There is little doing politically in Idaho. The Haywood trial has overshadowed everything else, and candidates for Senator and Governor for next year have not been discussed. There is no doubt in my mind that the Republicans will retain their control of the State."

Mr. Balderston's paper has been a vigorous supporter of the prosecution of Haywood. Moyer and Pettibone, but he declined to discuss the Haywood verdict.

"The jury has rendered its verdict," he said, "and I have nothing to say."

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF ROTTEN SERVICE

Another example of the rank service rendered by the Salt Lake City postoffice is reported to The Tribune by P. J. Donohue, manager of the Talisman Mining company and one of the best-known mining men in Salt Lake.

On July 12 Bicksler, Bennet and Nye of Denver malled a letter to Mr. Donohue. The letter was, according to the postmark, received in the Salt Lake postoffice July 15 at 11 a. m. On the face of the envelope is stamped in red ink "Not in city directory," also stamped in purple ink, "Take out July 20," also a notation in pencil, "Not 23 H." and then the stamp, "Returned to writer unclaimed from Salt Lake City, Utah, July 25, 1907." When the Denver firm received the letter they inclosed in with the original envelope in another envelope and again mailed it to Mr. Donohue. This time he received the letter, which was an important one, after fifteen days from the time it was originally mailed.

Mr. Donohue's name does appear in the city directory and the stamp made by the Salt Lake postoffice shows a statement that is not true and indicates that no attempt was made to deliver a letter which was plainly addressed to a mining man who is well-known all over Utah. Verily, the Thomas administration of the Salt Lake City postoffice is most incompetent.

About the Chartroom.

About the Chartroom.

We were shown the small instruments that are so important on board a ship. The sextant is used to determine the angular distance between objects, and at noon, a ship at sea gets her latitude by taking the sun's latitude with it. The stadimeter, like the sextant, has a scale of miles and a pointer, and a system of concave mirrors, by whose reflections the ship's distance from an object can be determined. The chronometer is also of great importance, as it gives the correct time. When a ship is in port, this is frequently compared with the observatory time at Washington. We saw the large charts by which a ship steers her course. Every lighthouse and every little buoy is marked on these, and the depth of the water at a distance of every few feet is also given.

On deck we say the steering compasses, for there were several of them quite near each other. Near these was a glass covered table to hold the chart. Here were also the searchlights, which throw such tremendous rays of light so far over the ocean. The ship's bell was interesting to see. It was inscribed, "Illinois, 1883," and was about two feet across.

High over the deck was a big crane.

Hinois, 1813, and was about two test across.

High over the deck was a big crane for picking up and lowering the small boats. The large anchors weigh four-teen thousand pounds each. They drop to the very bottom of the sea and catch in the mud and sand, and never drag unless in an exceptionally severe storm and heavy sea.

On the Bridge.

On the Bridge.

We went up on the bridge, that name which is so suggestive to landsmen of admirals and great victories, and felt honored at being permitted to here. There are two small places stand there. still higher than this, where a man go to direct the firing of the big

still higher than this, where a man can go to direct the firing of the big guns during action. From here he can tell if the shots are going too high.

An interesting trophy exhibited was a large gold cup, which had been put up as a prize by a British admiral for racing. These races have been rowed several times, but the men from the Illinois won each time.

Everywhere on the ship, even way down below the water and around the engines, the air is noticeably fresh and clear. This is accomplished by means of a blower, which sends fresh air to every part of the ship. After an hour's hustling about, scrambling up and down ladders, during which time we felt we had received more information than we could ever absorb, we heard the following astonishing statement. "It is a pity you had so little time and have seen so little of the ship!" One thing is certain, we had seen more of the ship than we could have learned to find our way about in in a week's time.

Ask your grocer for the Vienne

Ask your grocer for the Vienna Walnut Bread.



SALT LAKE TURF EXCHANGE. 48 East Second South St. California and Eastern races. Direct wire for all sporting events.



+++++++++++++++++++++ National League

Moran's Home Run Wins.

Batteries—Reulbach and Moran, McGinnity and Bresnahan. Two-base hits—Browne. Doyle. Howard, Strang. Home run—Moran, Base on balls—Off Reulbach 1, off McGinnity 1 Struck out—By Ruelbach 5, by McGinnity 3. Umpires—Emalie and Klem.

Beaneaters Lose Both Games.

Beaneaters Lose Both Games.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Boston lost both games in today's double-header with Cincinnati. In the first game Boullos gave two bases on balls in the second inning, which, with a single and a triple, netted the locals three runs, making victory certain. Young was hit hard in the second; the squeeze play was worked in the sixth inning. Poor base running handicapped the Bostons in both games.

First games.

Batteries—Coakley and McLean, Boul-es and Brown. Three-base hits—Hug-tine, Kruger. Struck out—By Coakley I, by Boultes 3. Base on balls—Off Coakley I, off Boultes 2. Umpires—Carpenter and

Pitchers' Battle.

Batteries—Beebe and Noonan; Moren and Doolin. Two-base hits—Hostetter. Courtney, Doolin. Base on balls—Off Beebe 6, off Moren 2. Struck out—By Beebe 6, by Mo.

KIEL, Aug. 4.—The three American onder yachts which are to take part in the racing for the Emperor's cup, the the racing for the Emperor's cup, th Spokane I, Chewink VIII and Marblehead

Rain Stops Game. DES MOINES, Aug. 4.—Des Moines scored five runs in the fifth by heavy hitting, and rain stopped the game.

Batteries Clark and Yeager; Sanders

Pueblo Makes Late Start.

R. H.E.

Sioux Loses Two Games. DENVER, Aug. 4.—Denver took both games of today's double-header through the effectiveness of her pitchers.

Second gameJ

Teams Divide Honors.

Teams Divide Honors.

SEATTLE Aug. 4.—Butte won the morning game by a score of 6 to 5 in ten innings, and Seattle won in the afternoon. An attempt was made after the morning game to mob Umpire Ehret. The umpire escaped into the clubhouse, with the aid of the players. The trouble arose over a play Ehret lost in the tenth inning.

R. H. E. Batteries-Coey and Stanlet: Samuels Second game-R. H.E. Seattle 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 x-4 11 4 Butte 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 5 0

Tacoma Presents Goose-Egg.

American Association Games.

At Toledo—Toledo 2, St. Paul 0.
At Milwaukee—First game, Milwaukee
Lindianapolis 1. Second game, Milwaukee 1. Indianapolis 5.
At Louisville—First game, Louisville 5.
Kansas City 3. Second game, Louisville
3. Kansas City 2.

Moran's Home Run Wins.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Moran won today's game for Chicago by a home run drive in the twelfth inning of a most exciting game. The teams began the twelfth on even terms, and Strang, leading off for the New Yorkers drove out a two-bagger. Bresnahan's sacrifice put Strang on third, and a score seemed almost certain. Reulbach steadied and struck out McGann and Dahlen. Evers popped to McGann. Moran hit straight over second base. The ball bounded clierr over Strang's head and went to the end of the field, Moran making the complete circuit.

Chicago. 20 a 2 to 2 a 2 a 2 a 2 b 2 2 to 2 to 2.

Second game— 2 0 0 0 1 4 x -7 12 0 Cincinnati 2 0 0 1 0 1 -2 5 1 Batteries—Weimer and McLean, Young and Needham. Two-base hit—Ganzel, Beaumont. Three-base hit—Mitchell. Home run—Bates. Struck out—By Weimer 2, by Young 3. Base on balls—Off Weimer I. Umpires—O'Day and Carpenter.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—St. Louis won from Philadelphia today in a pitchers' battle lasting ten innings by a score of R. H.E.

Yankee Yachts Practicing

were brought over from Cuxhaven with-out mishap, and have begun their prac-tice sailing. The first race will take place August 12. *********

Western League

Pueblo Makes Late State.

PUEBLO, Aug. 4.—Pueblo took both games of a double-header today, the first through hitting when needed and the second through heavy hitting at opportune times and errors on the part of the visitors.

R. H.E. the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such a such as the revolutionists are not organized. Incirculation that such as the suc Batteries-Jackson and Smith; McKay

Batteries—Hatch and Drill; Stimme

Denver 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 x 5 10 0 Sloux City 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 8 0 Batteries—Bohannon, Adams and Salus-ay; Williams and Sheehan.

Batteries Drill and McDonough; Wil-liams, Sheekan and Sheer.

Northwestern League

Batteries-Allen and Arbogast; Garvin, Roosevelt and Wilkins, Umpire-Howlett,

TACOMA Aug 4.—Tacoma shut out Spokane twice today by high class field-ing and fast base running. R. H.E. Tacoma . . . 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 x-2 6 Spokane . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6

At Columbus-Columbus 9, Minneapolis

Bears the Bignature of Charlet Flitchers

Smoke Flor De Baltimore, the best union-made cigars.

> RIEGER & LINDLEY, The Whiskey Merchant

FEARS GREATLY FOR AMERICA

Dr. A. Francis Compares Conditions That Obtain Here to Those of Russia.

AN HEREDITARY DESPOTISM He Finds Many Things About

the United States to

Criticise.

ELECTIVE DESPOTISM VS.

"I see great danger to American institutions. You are coming to Russian methods in that you appoint mayors and small commissions to whom is given power as large as that of any Russian official. America is drifting to an elective despotism, while in Russia we have a hereditary despotism.

sia we have a hereditary despotism.

In Russia the effort is made to get away from this; in America things seem to be drifting toward it."

Thus spoke Dr. A. Francis of the English-American M. E. church of St. Petersburg, Russia, who has spent over fourteen years of his life in Russia, and is now visiting this country. Dr. Francis has made a thorough study of the Russian revolution and its causes. Francis has made a thorough study of the Russian revolution and its causes. He is the author of a number of articles in the London Times, and it is for this paper that he is now visiting America to secure material for a series of articles on American educational, social and political conditions. Dr. Francis spoke Sunday morning at the Central Christian church.

Differences Pointed Out.

The difference between the effete of Russian government and American comes not so much from the differcomes not so much from the difference in organization, according to Dr. Francis, butb ecause of the higher education of the people. Dr. Francis is of the opinion that the American government is of the people and for the people, but not by the people. He declared that the Russian peasants in the small villages have a more democratic form of government than any American community. "The American people are drifting toward a despotism, the Russian, at least so the world thinks, are trying to get away from this." the small villages have a more demo-cratic form of government than any American community. "The American people are drifting toward a despotism, the Russian, at least so the world thinks, are trying to get away from this."

When asked as to the effect of the revolution in Russia and its success, Dr. Francis said: "The revolution will not attain its ends quickly. A year ago it appeared to those not familiar with RRussian conditions that the theocracy would surely fall, but those more intimate with the situation realized that such a thing was impossible. The revolutionists are not organized. Their acts have been spasmodic. There is no head to the movement. Worst of all, the revolutionists are fighting among

out. ists are good but the party has fallen into the hands of the extremists. The struggle, however, is preparing the peas-ant class for a better exercise of that liberty which is extended to it."

Dr. Francis was surprised at the view taken of the revolution by some people. "The revolution," he said, "hos not been a continual war, but outbreaks been a continual war, but outbreaks have occurred that would lead people to believe this to be the case. The tourist who spends three months in Russia would have difficulty in finding traces of the revolution, just as a man who visits New York might not find traces of murders, although the press has much to say concerning these crimes."

Many Things Pleased Him.

There are many things which DrD.
Francis noticed in America which he thought deserved praise. The desire to clean out graft and the methods used by such men as Hughes and Folk won his admiration. The high intelligence among all Americans also pleased Dr.
Francis. He declared that though some Europeans rose high above the level of

Many Things Pleased Him.

Europeans rose high above the level of American education, such things were not the rule, and consequently the aver-age educational qualifications are lower abroad. Like every other Englishman, Dr. Francis was astonished at the money-getting capacity of the American and deplored its effect on American institutions.
Dr. Francis left Sunday evening for

Dr. Francis left Sunday evening for Colorado Springs. He will gradually work East and North to Canada, where he is to visit former American Ambassador Clifton R. Beckonridge at his summer home. While here he was a guest of the Y. M. C. A. Gentlemen, Attention! The billiard hall opens Saturday, august 10. An up-to-date place. Second August 10. An up-to-date place. Second floor 48 East Second South, over Log

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Young Woman W Parole by Marry

Pretty Mrs. W. T. H one Wray, who is cha of trustees of the State at Ogden with violat marrying without its marrying without it is a cell at the county had board's investigation of was taken into custody like Emery Sunday after Mrs. Harold and the street but did not try is has but been trying to the cers. It appears, since be none of the authorities mand could not locate the police department in Sheriff's office were seen the responsibility of her along without the counsus of the mother, with the ling, in the northeast visited her at the country ernoon. Mrs. Way die daughter be given a right life with her hate returned to the school look into the case at one.

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